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DEFENDING BORDERS: MANAGING FOREIGN EMIGRATION DYNAMICS IN AFRICA

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Abstract

This study examines the complex dynamics surrounding foreign emigration and defense strategies in Africa. With increasing global migration trends, many African countries face challenges related to border security, immigration policies, and the management of foreign populations. Drawing on a multidisciplinary approach, this research explores the interplay between foreign emigration patterns and defense strategies in African nations. Key factors such as economic migration, political instability, and regional conflicts are analyzed to understand their impact on national security and defense mechanisms. Through case studies and empirical analysis, this study seeks to provide insights into effective strategies for managing foreign emigration dynamics while safeguarding national sovereignty and security interests in Africa.

Keywords Foreign emigration, Defense dynamics, Africa, Border security, Immigration policies, National sovereignty, Economic migration, Political instability, Regional conflicts.

INTRODUCTION

The artificial territorial discrimination of countries convinced an important elaboration in the study of international emigration and defense studies, both in proposition and in practice. In Africa, every country has been affected by international emigration, in all its

forms. Some people choose to resettle; others are forced to do so by natural disasters, accomplishments, mutinies, totalitarianism, war, and conflict. Internal conflict in Africa is frequently the result of emigration pressures and resource deficiencies. According to sanctioned statistics, about 30 million Africans — about 3 percent of the population have migrated internationally. This figure which includes both voluntary settlers and foreign deportees — nearly clearly underestimates the size and significance of emigration from and

particularly within Africa. About two-thirds of settlers from Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly poorer settlers, go to other countries in the region; the bulk of settlers remain within their sub regions. In West Africa, for illustration, further than 70 percent of intra-African emigration was within the sub region. In discrepancy, further than 90 percent of settlers from North Africa trip to countries outside the region.

Emigration in different typology moves along with it the social, profitable and surrounding conflicts challenges. Empirical substantiation demonstrates Africa's supplemental part in the world frugality. For illustration, West African countries have in common the smallest norms of living in the world. Eleven out of the fifteen members of the Economic Community of West African States are among the

bottom thirty countries in the 2011 Human Development Index collected by the United Nations Development Program. With regard to forced emigration in Africa, nearly 2.2 million Africans living in countries other than the bones in which they were born are honored as deportees, displaced substantially by war or failure and other natural disasters. The number of deportees has declined sprucely from the late 1990s, when their figures reached about 5 million and 1 out of every 5 Africa settlers was a exile. The decline reflects the lower frequency of accomplishments, guerilla insurrection, government collapse, and civil war. still, these have increased with the ceaseless emigration- terrain convinced defense challenges in the African mainland.

There's no gain saying that surrounding instability pullulate in Africa. What's disturbing is the trend in the conflicts associated with emigration- terrain convinced pitfalls. The 2007 Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change(IPCC) estimated that formerly 25 of Africa 's population experience high situations of water stress and that by 2050, over to 600 million Africans will be at threat. Africa has conflicts in the Nile receptacle over the issue of swash Nile water; in the Horn of Africa over the use of pasturage/ grazing land; in the Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC) over minerals and natural coffers; in Liberia over diamond and timber; in Sierra Leone over natural coffers and minerals; in Angola between UNITA and MPLA over legality of government and the conflict sustained by access to natural coffers like Diamond in the north for UNITA and oil painting in the south for MPLA that controls the government; in Zambia over the use of rich land; in the Great Lakes region of Africa over water, minerals, rich land and illegal stalking; in East Africa between the Massai in Kenya and Tanzania and the Turkana lineage over pasturage/ grazing lands, spreads and defended zones; in Ethiopia between Borona and Degodia and in Sudan 's

Darfur region between the government and original communities over oil painting resource sharing, access to land, minerals and desertification. The list is endless, as Nigeria isn't an exception.

Nigeria is a civil structure, with 36 countries and has 774 Original Government Areas. Nigeria as a developing country has the largest frugality on the African mainland in terms of gross domestic product(GDP); and with profitable growth of further than 6 in 2014. The country gained independence in 1960, and after several decades of political indefense, with multitudinous military accomplishments, mercenary rule was ultimately established in 1999. In addition to the multitudinous profitable, political and social challenges it has to manage with, Nigeria is facing surrounding pitfalls that are pervasive in the times and decades as a result of climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the whole African mainland will come decreasingly exposed to the negative impacts of climate change, specially including population movements. The United Nations Environment Programme has stated that by 2060, there will be around 50 million surrounding settlers in Africa. Surrounding emigration and defense have come a frontal burner from the policy makers, through the academia, the original communities, and to the general public in Nigeria.

Flowing from the below, the study specifically interrogates the link between emigration and surrounding pitfalls with empirical and theoretical substantiation from growers herders conflicts in Nigeria.

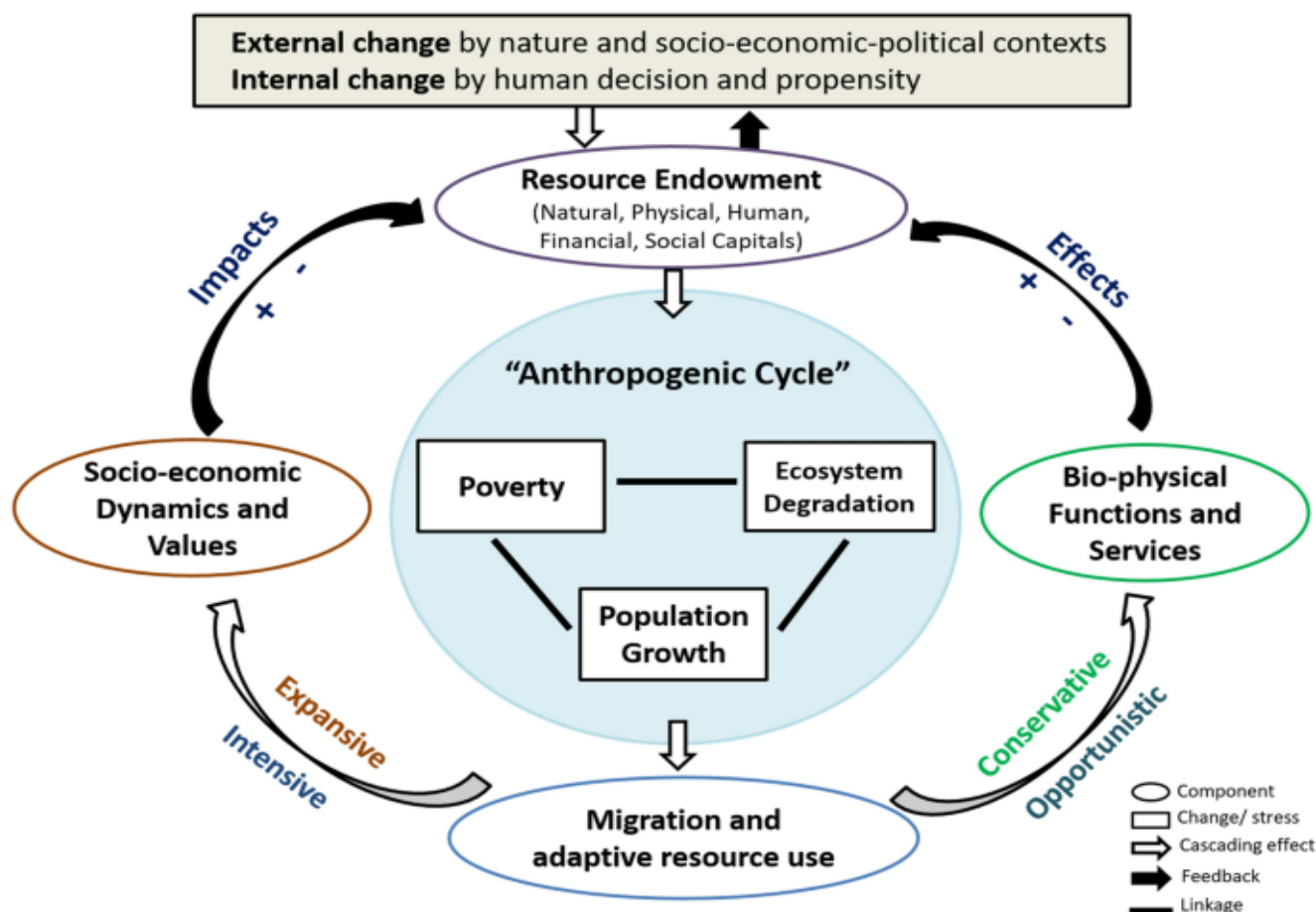
METHODS

Surrounding emigration converse has come a new form of overpopulation converse, situating surrounding emigration as a trouble to sustainability and has surfaced as international defense challenges. The crucial challenge then's

how to achieve a better abstract and literature review in surrounding issues and emigration studies. While numerous emigration scholars make hypotheticals about the nature, complex causes, and impacts of surrounding change, numerous scholars studying surrounding change base their frequently unrealistically high emigration protrusions on outdated drive- pull or neoclassical emigration models. The lack of integration between these fields is manifested in the weak theorization, and lack of sound empirical substantiation on links between emigration and surrounding change.

Primarily, terrain can be seen as the aggregate girding of man, including air, water, land, natural coffer, foliage, fauna and humans, including their

relations. Environment should be mortal focused and mortal centered because the condition of the terrain is deduced from mortal perception and mortal girding. According to Mondal(2015), terrain entails accoutrements and forces that compass the living organism or anything incontinently girding an object and plying a direct influence on it. Environment has natural and artificial fronts. The identifiable natural factors of the terrain include biosphere, lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere. With regard to the artificial terrain, it refers to the socio-artistic terrain and also to the values that form the people 's pattern of life, societal association and institutions together with the notable growth and development as well as the physical setting wherein similar processes gain(Mondal, 2015),.



Emigration, at its simplest can be understood as the movement of people from one place to another. The International Organization for Emigration (IOM) defines emigration as – The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an foreign border, or within a State. It's a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes emigration of deportees, displaced persons, profitable settlers, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. While the maturity of settlers resettle in hunt of work and profitable and social openings, a fairly small chance of settlers are people fleeing fortified conflict, natural disaster, shortage or persecution.

Terrain and emigration scholars argued that surrounding change handed a useful lens to study emigration. Surrounding change, as a complex and multidimensional process linked to social, profitable, political, and technological change, parallels the complexity of emigration as a process of metamorphosis. Not only are both driven by a range of structural forces, but also emigration and surrounding change processes take shape and evolve over time and space and on different logical scales. Notwithstanding that the impact of the terrain is largely manifest through the other determinants of emigration, say through yield loss, or that different motorists combine nonlinearly in their impact on emigration, we'd argue that surrounding change poses a set of questions that while not exclusive to the terrain allow a different perspective on understanding of the emigration process.

As a corollary to the below, the dynamics of the relationship that underscores emigration and surrounding nexus with empirical and theoretical substantiation from growers herders conflicts in Nigeria is yet to be given acceptable scrutiny. therefore, we state categorically that wide

reduction and declination of aquifers, gutters, land and other water coffer, either from mortal convinced stress or from climatic change, has the implicit to produce violent conflicts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The theoretical frame that anchored the study is the group identity and simple failure. According to the group identity proposition, group identity conflicts are likely to arise from large- scale movements of population brought about by social strife, surrounding change and conflicts. The proposition posits that as different ethnical and artistic groups are propelled together under the circumstances of privation and stress, we should anticipate inter-group hostility, in which a group would emphasize its own identity while denigrating, differencing against, and attacking outlanders. The focus of this proposition is on the way groups support their individualities and the – we they || splits that frequently affect.

Homer- Dixon presents an argument on convinced population movement. Homer- Dixon 's explanation on the possibility of conflict arising from large- scale population movements is predicated in group identity proposition. He further reveals that the social psychology of intergroup conflict also suggest that social identity groups come more passable (communities come more deeply segmented) under conditions of relative privation and pitfalls to tone- regard. Where these conditions live, relatively trivial differences can be instrumentalized, fuelling hostility towards out- groups.

Homer- Dixon identifies four crucial social goods of change in the terrain which generates large scale population movement and three top types of acute conflict that's likely to affect from these social goods. In fact, these social goods are frequently causally connected. Homer- Dixon hypothesizes those four social goods to a large extent increase the probability of conflict in developing countries

dropped agrarian product, population relegation, profitable decline, and dislocation of legitimized and authoritative institutions and social relations. Drawing on the traditional propositions of conflict, it's supposed that severe change in the socio-profitable structure and terrain may induce among others simple failure conflicts. The conflicts (simple failure conflicts) that affect from convinced population movement may arise over three types of coffers in particular agrarian productive land, swash water and fish.

The outgrowth of this study intertwined climate change, desertification and failure, land term and failure, as well as pastoral emigration as factors that regard for the helical planter/ herdsman conflict in Nigeria. This corroborates the dominant scholarly viewpoint on the subject matter, as we've seen in the forenamed theoretical frame work. In Nigeria, surrounding issues complicate violence and beget emigration movements, italicizing the fact that natural factors have massive consequences in terms of defense, and have to be taken into account when addressing violence and emigration in Nigeria. therefore, it's egregious that the emigration and terrain securitization is convinced by natural resource use and mismanagement. People are moving from northern and southern Nigeria into the Middle Belt region where population is fairly low and where there's vacuity of vast pastoralist land. The consequent rapid-fire growth in population has caused the growers to struggle for cropland which is getting scarce by the day. With this development, grazing areas that were heretofore abundant are being taken over by scattered small granges, making grazing in these areas delicate. Pressures have grown over the once decades, with decreasingly violent flare-ups spreading throughout the northern and southern countries as incidents of violent conflicts between growers and pastoralists have passed in at least 22 of the country 's 36 countries. The conflicts have been

generally credited to Fulani herders expanding from the traditional grazing routes into the agrarian land which in turn always results into conflict over access to pasturage. While the crop growers indicted the pastoralist of destruction of their crops and impurity of community water points, the pastoralist charge the crop growers of denying them access to grazing areas and sometimes rustling their cattle.

In an attempt to explain the circumstance of the conflict, Adogi maintains a perspective wherein he intertwined ecological and demographic factors and dialectics. Putting his perspective into focus, he asserts that the predominant Fulani herders of the lower Sahel and Sudan Savannah ecologies from the north- west and north- east of Nigeria are now migrating and gradationally getting natives in the Middle Belt region – to find greener pasturage for their herds. This isn't respectable to the root and tuber planter of the Middle Belt that's formerly tilling close to the climatic periphery of civilization. The planter fears that Fulani herds will destroy his spreads. The natural result is clash over right to the lands.

CONCLUSION

Surrounding defense and emigration nexus has counteraccusations for social stability in Africa, nay, Nigeria. The pitfalls posed to nation countries, realities and semi-autonomous tone governing homes by surrounding change manifests in philanthropic , socio- profitable and geopolitical precariousness. The miracle of herdsman/ planter conflict in Nigeria has been positioned in resource conflict debacle. This thrives in an atmosphere of ecological failure and competition, as well as livelihood extremity. The problem has been accentuated by the global trend of climate change which has led to the revulsion of ecological space and coffers, leading to violent pressure on, and competition for, the available coffers. The twisting emigration of pastoralists from the far north

towards the central part of Nigeria has redounded in a kind of dialectical relations between the Fulani herders and the settled native growers.

The recent bloody clashes between herders and growers represent a new dimension on the nation's defense chart. There are too numerous shadows on the horizon. Only critical way by government can clear them in the interest of public defense. The study set up that internal peace and defense of host communities have been hovered ; surrounding coffers of the communities have inversely been over burdened and that trans- boundary overflows of surrounding problems differ from traditional external defense trouble because they're unbridled and unintended. therefore, the decreasingly trans-boundary character of Nigeria 's husbandry, politics, technology and surrounding defense raises an important problem in linking the terrain to a traditional defense perspective. The trans-boundary character of utmost surrounding problems makes it delicate for them to fit into the state centred testament of defense programs, but the world defense and specifically African political frugality can not continue to depend on similar generalizations and institutions of state defense alone.

The consequence of the Emigration- terrain conflict nexus in Nigeria undermines nation erecting sweats. It manifests in slow development, as foreign investors are daily forced inescapably to cut any direct links to Nigeria as a result of trauma and fear of particular violence, and for the defense of their lives and property. Nigeria 's decreasingly global image as a place which is too dangerous to visit isn't only injurious to its frugality, it's dangerous to its capacity among nations that can contend, attract and retain strategic work force for the frugality of the 21st century in the arising global stage. Herein lay the political frugality of emigration and securitization of surrounding conflicts.

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